

SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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—THE—

Salt Lake Herald
 WILL CONTAIN
 THE FOLLOWING
 SPECIAL FEATURES:

TRAINING OF WILD BEASTS.

RAYMOND BLANCHARD continues his sketches of the wonders performed by KARL HAGENBERG, of Hamburg, in domesticating the wild animals of the African and Asiatic forests, showing what kindness, accompanied with unflinching firmness will do with savage beasts, which features are deeply illustrated.

THE ELEPHANT AND THE LION.

Here is another of the camp-fire stories of the Upper Congo, related by HENRY M. STANLEY, the noted African explorer, and copyrighted by him, illustrated with two double-column cuts.

M. DE BLOWITZ.

W. BOWEN FULLERTON furnishes a copyrighted article on the famous diplomatist and journalist, the Paris correspondent of the London Times, giving an estimate of his genius, and telling something of his daily life and methods, with a picture of his country house on the north coast of France, and another of his beautiful study.

THE ROYAL SPANISHES.

Much interest is taken by the public in the arrival on our shores of the Infanta EULALIE and her husband Prince ANTONIO, guests of the American government. The romantic history of the royal lady is given in a letter from Madrid, and it cannot but be considered entertaining as well as timely. Accompanying are portraits of both the princess and her husband, the Duke de Montpensier.

THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE.

MARGARET COMPTON writes an elaborate letter from New York relative to the new system for commencement and class day convocations, paying due attention not only to fashion, but materials and showing a strict simplicity to be the standard this year in the dress of the "sweet girl graduate." The correspondence is embellished with four beautiful fashion plates.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

An illustrated article on useless and sensible towels, and what women of taste are buying in that line, is by CLARA HENGE. ADA CUNE has an article on "Scandals, Parasols, and Mrs. OLIVER BIRD." HENGE gives some desirable information how to prepare a little supper for guests.

LEGION OF HONOR WOMEN.

HELEN JIMMERY writes from Paris of ROSA BONHEUR, Madame DIEULAFOY and GEORGE SADI, who wear male dresses, and who have been decorated with the cross and ribbon of the legion of honor for distinguished deeds. With the article are portraits of the celebrated animal painter and of MAURICE LAURENT, together with cuts of legion of honor decorations.

PRIMITIVE AMERICAN BREADS.

JAMES MOONEY of the Washington bureau of ethnology, who was sent out by the Smithsonian institution to make an Indian collection for the World's fair, contributes an interesting article, showing the bread making process of the Mayas, a primitive tribe living just over the southern boundary line of Utah, and whose seven stone villages on the summits of perpendicular mesas of solid rock are hundreds of feet above the plain. Illustrated.

TALLY-HO!

All about the great coaching parade in New York last Saturday, and what a coaching outfit costs with something about the men who indulge in this expensive sport. This article is profusely illustrated.

SINCERITY IN ORATORY.

The fourth paper on Oratory by Prof. FRANKLIN G. SMITH of Cornell university, treats of sincerity and its value in convincing an audience. The writer quotes the opinion of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in support of this principle, gives Emerson's idea of a Congressman, speaks of JOHN HANCOCK's power and the weight of Webster's character, and mentions several other notable instances.

BOOTH IN HIS PRIMITIVE DAYS.

MARGARET SPENCER relates some very interesting reminiscences of EDWIN BOOTH in his young days, being anecdotes told by Mrs. General LAUREN, who was Miss JEAN DAVENPORT before she was married. A portrait of BOOTH at 24 years of age embellishes the article.

EDUCATION OF A KING.

This article tells how the young Alfonso of Spain, now 7 years old, is to be educated and fitted for his future duties as a ruler and what the law of usage prescribes as to his tutelage. Illustrated.

COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

On Saturday of next week in New York city some 50 young men representing the strength and trained muscular skill of more than a score of American colleges will meet to try conclusions on the inter-collegiate championship. We give portraits of the captains of Yale, Harvard and Princeton, with illustrations of several athletic exercises.

A Seaport For Arizona.

Arizona wants an outlet to the sea. We do not blame her. It would be of immense advantage to that incipient state and incidentally to Utah, Colorado and surrounding parts. It is but a very little distance from Yuma to the Gulf of California. But what there is intervening is Mexican soil. In order to obtain that outlet a small strip of land would have to be purchased from Mexico.

Whether or not a bargain could be struck of course we are unable to say, but we are of the opinion that if it could be arranged on reasonable terms it would be well for the United States to secure it. A glance at the map will show how small a change in the boundary line between the two countries would give Arizona, and consequently the United States, a new opening to the Pacific ocean.

The Gulf of California is prolific in various kinds of fish which ought to be utilized for food by the people northward. The fisheries there would be of immense value. There are fine bays but a little distance from the outlet of the Colorado river which form secure harbors where vessels may anchor in safety.

The possession of that coast would make a new country of Arizona. A railroad would be run to that point from one or both of the lines running to the east and west. A much shorter cut would be made to the Hawaiian Islands. Railroad connection would soon be made with Utah. Arizona's importance and population would rapidly increase. It would be for her a magnificent opening. And the new state would start with prospects far more brilliant than now open before her. Arizona should certainly have that seaport.

Condemned His Fault.

The country is familiar with the case of FRED MAY, a young "society" man of New York City, who became notorious through some lawless displays of his athletic powers, the latest being an assault upon a policeman, five years ago. Some of his exploits were looked over because, in one or two instances, they were regarded as chivalrous and in a good cause, even though unlawful. But the police affair caused his departure from the country.

The news has now come that MAY has done his countryman service in a way that suggests a very light sentence for his offense if he returns to his home. During the assault by a Chilean mob in Valparaiso on the crew of the Baltimore, in October, 1891, MAY happened to be in the neighborhood of the riot. Two sailors were killed and six seriously wounded in the fracas. He saw a mob of Chileans attacking some of the Baltimore's men. Plunging into the melee he struck out right and left, and by the exercise of his great strength and quickness he rescued the tars from further violence and perhaps from death.

Similar acts of courage are reported of him and they gained for him the admiration of the officers in Chile and the respect even of people who know of his former escapades. An effort is being made to arrange for a settlement of his case in New York and he is likely to return.

Bravery speaks to the heart of all people, civilized or barbarous. MAY's conduct in Chile, apart from these occurrences narrated has been good, and there is no doubt that the select circles of Gotham will now look with a lenient eye upon one who has so forcibly redeemed himself from the reproach of the past. MAY has a good chance for restoration to his former social status.

The Sprinkling Nuisance.

The plan proposed by Councilman LAWSON in reference to the sprinkling tax should be well considered. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction over the manner in which street watering has been conducted and the plan adopted to pay for it. Both need a radical change, but the method introduced by Mr. LAWSON only deals with the tax.

There are serious objections to the mode now in force. It assesses all property in the sprinkling districts at the rate of seven cents per front foot. The owner of a piece of ground which has a long frontage and a small house on it or none at all, pays much more for the sprinkling which is of little service to him than the owner of a fine mansion or large store with a comparatively short frontage. The proprietor of a lot in a remote district pays three or four or more times as much for sprinkling than the business man in the center of trade.

The owner of a corner lot has the sprinkling tax doubled, tripled or quadrupled on him, while obtaining no more actual benefit than his neighbor whose property is adjoining, perhaps not so much. The sprinkling is unfairly divided considering the uniform rate of assessment for it. In the business districts it is attended to with some regularity and regard for necessity, but in other places once or twice a day seems to suffice and that when the cartmen get ready.

The whole system is unfair, and its inequalities have led the taxpayers to resist payment as long as possible, and to fight the unjust thing in the courts. Assessment according to property valuation looks more like equity. The right way would be to sprinkle the whole city in its inhabited streets and pay for the work out of the regular funds, as for street improvements. It is for the public benefit just as much as road repairs are, and ought to be done at public expense. But in the absence of that proper arrangement the plan now suggested is vastly superior to the method in vogue.

Street sprinkling is what is needed, not street flooding. The latter is the style of thing to which the city has been treated for a couple of years in the summer season. No discretion is used in the work at all. The dumplings who sit on the carts turn on the stream in the business streets at stated times to its full flow, often going over wet ground and saturating it again, making pools and mud and leaving other places dry

and dusty. They splash over passing vehicles and pedestrians, sometimes spoiling ladies' dresses, and either exhibit dense stupidity or grin with stupid delight at the mischief.

These complaints have been often made, but the city council has paid no heed to them. The contractors have done about as they pleased. Sprinkling has been meagre in dusty places of the principal streets and flooding has been the rule on the business thoroughfares. A reformation is wanted in these particulars as much as in the manner of assessing the sprinkling tax. Will the city authorities please have some regard for the taxpayers and the public?

The Behring Sea Squadron.

The Behring sea controversy makes interesting the movements of the United States naval service in the region under dispute. It will be a little stronger this year than formerly. Readers of THE HERALD will understand why patrol vessels have to be kept in the waters near the Alaskan coast to prevent seal poaching, as an explanation of the difficulties that have arisen between this country and Great Britain has been recently made in these columns.

This year the gun vessel Petrel, the sloop of war Mohican, Alliance, Alert and Ranger, and the revenue cutters Rush and Corwin and for part of the season the Bear will form the Behring sea squadron for the summer. It is expected that Commander LUDLOW will be in charge, which will make his vessel—the Mohican, the flag ship. It is now on the way from Honolulu and so is the Rush. The Petrel and Alert are coming from Asiatic waters. The Bear is at San Francisco. The other vessels are on the Pacific coast.

The squadron will make for Unalaska from which point they will cruise, under orders, over 1,500 miles from north to south and 2,500 miles to the westward. They will be continually on the lookout for seal poachers and will take their prizes to Unalaska when they make captures, where also they will take in their supplies of war.

The Pribylov islands are about 2,000 miles from Unalaska and there are some of the principal seal "rookeries." The islands of St. Paul and St. George, about a thousand miles to the south from Behring straits, are also great seal haunts and breeding places. There the United States have kept a station during the past winter, manned by a few sailors and natives under command of a Revenue officer. This is to guard the seals at times when the vessels are withdrawn.

Great vigilance is required to preserve the seals from utter extinction, as the poachers make no discrimination, but shoot into a herd, killing females as well as males, young as well as old seals, and destroying many more than they can capture for their furs.

The squadron will remain on this cruise until October or November, when the sea becomes very rough and pelagic sailing is not so likely to be carried on as during the summer. It is intended to enforce the regulations against seal poaching as vigorously as ever, pending the proceedings in the court of arbitration at Paris.

A Pitiable Condition of Mind.

When District Attorney JUDG was at Beaver attending to cases in the Second district court, he learned how the criminal business had been conducted and saw that the complaints which had come from that region in reference to the failure of justice were not without reason. He determined to make a change so far as it laid in his power.

It had been the custom to take cases of infraction of the laws of Congress before a United States commissioner, no matter how distant that official might be from the place where the offense was alleged to have been committed. The fees of the marshal or deputy, with team, amounted to about \$11 per day, besides the cost of witnesses whose mileage was no small sum, and other expenses incident to such a policy. The great cost, too, of bringing cattle and horse thieves to justice had hindered the operations of the law, and encouraged the thieves who were banded together for mutual aid and organized robbery.

In order to secure the better execution of the laws, Judge JUDG instructed the officers that the local Justices of the Peace had jurisdiction as committing magistrates under the laws of Congress and of the territory, and where there was no United States Commissioner at hand, cases in their vicinity should be taken before them. This would save costs and facilitate the enforcement of the laws. It might not suit the marshal and his deputies so well but it would be proper and economical.

But this set the Liberal organ in this city in a fit. In its eyes this meant "an end to the trials for the ordinary crimes under the EDMUNDS law in Southern Utah." And it asked, "Under such an arrangement what particular business District Attorney JUDG will have to call him to make periodical visits to Beaver," adding the assertion that, "His occupation will be about gone when he gets his measures working that way."

It seems that the only use the Tribune can see in the courts and officers in Utah is to work up cases under the EDMUNDS law. And the idea that the Justices of the Peace in the country districts would perform their duty in cases of violation of that law when brought before them, seems to be utterly absurd in the Tribune mind. It has run so much in one groove for many years that it has become a monomania on that subject.

Now the District Attorney does not and will not look through the green and estigmatic spectacles of the Tribune. Hence its sore displeasure. He prefers to view things as they are and in the light of the law and of common sense. He intends to test the sense of right, of patriotism and of fidelity to their official oath of the Justices of the Peace in the south. Arrested persons are to be taken before the nearest magistrate, as the law provides, whether he be a commissioner or a

justice of the peace. That is right, it will save the government large sums of money and witnesses very much inconvenience.

It is not right to judge that the local judicial officers will refuse to do their duty. They should at least have an opportunity of performing it; then if neglect is shown, proper steps can be taken to correct the evil. Judge JUDG has reasons for believing that the local officials will not be found wanting. And his purpose is to have the laws enforced, not "put an end to," as the Tribune meanly and maliciously insinuates.

There are other laws as well as the one which the Tribune has on the brain that need to be enforced in Southern Utah. There is a gang of cattle and horse thieves to be broken up. There are various offenses committed and the "periodical visits" of the District Attorney are so necessary that he intends to make them in person, until criminal prosecutions there are brought into good working order.

Now let the deputy marshals make their arrests when they have warrants to serve, and take their prisoners and witnesses before the nearest magistrate as the District Attorney instructs and the law requires, and if the magistrate will not act as he should, the grand jury will be brought into use all the same, and the justice will find the District Attorney after him with a sharp official goad.

We venture to say that under such an arrangement Judge JUDG's occupation in that region, as public prosecutor, is far more likely to be in lively exercise than to be "gone" back to the previous condition of innocuous desuetude.

The Tribune's predictions, which are insulting alike to the District Attorney and the officers and magistrates in Southern Utah, are, but the fulminations of a diseased brain, possessed so long of one idea that it is incapable of fair judgment and unwilling to recognize existing things. It is a most pitiable condition.

THE BIG blustering ex-champion, JOHN L. SULLIVAN, has been arrested on a charge that may send him to a Maine penitentiary. At Biddeford, in that state, he assaulted a one-armed, crippled old soldier, pounding and kicking him unmercifully. Of course he was in liquor. Some of these times he will do this sort of thing "once too often," as he said about going into the ring with CORBETT, and then there will be a little puff of smoke, a sharp report and afterwards a funeral.

KEISER WILHELM is still talking war. At the unveiling of the new statue of his grandfather at Goerlitz the other day he declared the rehabilitation of the German army to be the paramount question, involving the very existence of the empire. Every day this movement grows in popular strength, and the prospects are that when the election of the new parliament takes place next month there will be only an insignificant opposition to the government candidates.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BISSELL is said to be perfecting the system of establishing sea post-offices for the distribution on board the transatlantic steamers of the heavy mails between this country and Europe. This would result in an enormous saving of time on all the lines bringing foreign mails to the United States. The mails for the west would be pouched ready to be put upon the trains as soon as landed, and the delivery would be expedited at least one day.

AN EXCHANGE has discovered that the Scriptures declare against "women who sew pillows to all armholes." This is true, for in the 20th verse of the thirtieth chapter of EZEKIEL it says: "Behold, I am against your pillows, wherewith ye there hunt the soul to make it fly, and I will tear them from your arms."

WHILE the public are waiting for news of the summoning to another world of EDWIN BOOTH, we read in today's dispatches of the death of JAMES E. MURDOCK, who, thirty-five years ago, was considered the most scholarly HAMLET on the stage.

If THE weather bureau is undertaking to adapt the weather to the visitors at Chicago from the various climes between the poles, hot and cold, there would not seem to be any reason for not limiting it to the latitude and longitude of the World's fair.

WEATHER from reports of proceedings of various church and temperance organizations, christian unions, etc., that they are not only in favor of closing the World's fair on Sunday, but shutting it up altogether.

It is said that Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE, late secretary of the interior, will take up his residence in Oklahoma, having in view an election to the United States Senate when the territory is admitted to statehood.

JUDGE LANNAN, the Utah commissioner, is to be congratulated. The piano and harp committee's resolution calling for THEODORE THOMAS' resignation has been adopted by a vote of 38 to 20, and the general verdict is: "Served him right!"

EVERY insurance policy on property in Kansas must absolutely be written in the state and every company's agent must reside there. So says a decision from the attorney-general's office.

It is proposed to build a stone hotel on the summit of Pike's Peak, but the work will not be begun for a couple of weeks yet, or more. Snow is now eight feet deep up there.

EX-MINISTER STEVENS gave an elaborate dinner Sunday or two ago to Mr. and Mrs. BLOUNT. This was since Commissioner B. "hailed down the American flag."

THE ADDRESS to voters issued by the finance committee of the school board is a strong and convincing document, and will have due weight upon the affirmative

side of the bond issue in the election June 8th.

THE BIG Japanese cruiser which has been in the harbor of Honolulu for several months has been recalled, which indicates that Japan has lost interest in the Hawaiian islands.

INFANTA EULALIE brought her husband, DE BOURBON, and her secretary, BURMAN, with her. These gentlemen form a familiar copper distilled partner, ship.

THE POSTOFFICE department has now its complement of heads—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th assistant postmasters general, auditor and assistant attorney general.

CHARGES ARE being made against the Cherokee representatives at Washington, in connection with the purchase and opening of the Strip to settlement.

ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER is on the war path against the GEARY law, but she is with the boys on the subject of gates ajar at the World's fair.

MAJOR LE CARON, once a British government spy among the Irish in the United States, is dying in London.

THE GEARY law was enacted with the view of helping to re-elect BENJAMIN HARRISON.

MEXICO PROPOSES an increased customs tariff on tobacco.

PUSH THE paving!

To Be Laughed At.

Yonkers Statesman: It is the street sweeper who frequently "skips the gutter."

Pygmy: Knowledge is pow-wow when it meets in a go-as-you-please debating society.

Troy Press: There is nothing concealed about a church bell. It is always willing to be tolled.

Lowell Courier: Don't try to encourage a man to follow his bent when he has an attack of bilious colic.

Somerville Journal: The man who never has a vegetable garden is starting in as usual with great enthusiasm this year.

Buffalo Courier: The wide brimmed stiff hat isn't much on beauty, but when it comes to style no one can say it's a slouch.

Atlanta Constitution: "Just from Chicago?" "Yes." "What was your board bill?" "Don't know yet; it's coming by freight."

Leiter Land and Meer: Drowning Man—Help! Do throw me a life belt. Passenger (a tailor)—Most happy to oblige. What size around the waist, please?

New York Herald: The flowers that bloom in the spring, trial have nothing to do with the earth; they bloom in the milliner's shop, trial and cost fifty times what they're worth.

Kate Field's Washington: Stage Manager—I thought I told you to hire only handsome men as super! Assistant—Well, so I did. "Why, three of them have curly hair and the rest turn up noses." "Well, they are vegetable superes, you know."

No other Sarasparilla possesses the combination, proportion and process which make Hood's Sarasparilla peculiar to itself.

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SSS CURES MALARIAL POISON

Nature should be assisted to throw off impurities of the blood. Nothing does it so well, so safely or so promptly as Swift's Specific.

LIFE HAD NO CHARM.

For three years I was troubled with malarial poison, which caused my appetite to fail, and I was greatly reduced in flesh and vitality. I tried many remedies, but to no effect. I could get no relief. I tried a few bottles of SSS and a complete cure was made. I now enjoy better health than ever. J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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Chas. S. Burton, Manager.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 19 & 20

SATURDAY MATINEE.

NEIL BURGESS

And in a Selected Company of Players, under the management of David Towler

THE COUNTY FAIR.

A picture of New England life, in four acts, by Charles Derrard.

A Record of Three Years in New York, one year in Chicago and one year in Boston

Special Scenery and Mechanical Effects.

Prices—\$1.50, \$1.00, 50c and 25c.

Special Matinee Prices—25c, 50c, and 75c.

Sale of seats begins Wednesday, May 17.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

HALLEN & HART IN "THE IDEA."

Wednesday and Thursday, May 24 and 25.

Prices—50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50. Sale of seats begins Monday, May 22.

AT WORDERLAND

at 2nd South West Corner Hotel

THIS WEEK

WEEK OF THURSDAY, MAY 18.

Ideal Opera Company in

Lesson's Opera.

GROCELA-GROCELA.

J. J. Williams, Comedian, on Hijou Stage.

Prof. Signo's Canisopla.

ADMISSION 10c.

People's Opera House.

Commercial St., Salt Lake City.

FRANK MONROE, Manager.

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MONDAY, MAY 15, 1893.

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JOE HOWARD'S DRAMATIC COMPANY

Jack the Ripper in conjunction with

Waldo Whipple's Vandeville Co.

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E. G. O'DONNELL, C. C. NEPPLE.

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